UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/174
S/22605
15 May 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 15 May 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 15 May 1991 from His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, addressed to you (see annex).

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 29 and 68 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad E. ROSHAN-RAWAAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

---

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 15 May 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

Today, 15 May 1991, coincides with the third anniversary of the entering into force of the Geneva Agreements. Signed on 14 April 1988 by two independent States of equal rights, that is to say, the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Agreements represent the fruits of continued United Nations endeavours, particularly Your Excellency's personal efforts as the Secretary-General of this prestigious world body, as well as the mutual understanding reached between two great Powers on the settlement of one of the most complex regional conflicts through political means.

In accordance with the spirit of the Fourth document, that is, the "Agreement on Interrelationships Concerning the Solution of the Situation Related to Afghanistan", and on the basis of the timetable agreed upon by the Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the phased withdrawal of Soviet troops commenced on 15 May 1988 and the last Soviet soldier was out of Afghanistan even before the agreed upon date of 15 February 1989. Thus, the Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR completed in full their commitments in this regard two years and three months ago from today, a deed the appreciation of which was expressed by the international community, the United Nations, world public opinion and even by the other contracting side of the Agreements and their guarantor.

It is regrettable, however, on this third anniversary of the entering into force of the Geneva Agreements, to once again mention the fact that the Pakistani side has not honoured any of its commitments deriving from the Agreements. On the contrary, violating all principles of international law, it has expanded the dimensions of its interference and intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan to include the toppling down of State power in the country, the creation and the imposition on the people of Afghanistan of a regime of its own liking made in Pakistan and even the dismemberment and eradication of the independence of Afghanistan. Neglecting the "Bilateral Agreement on the Principles of Mutual Relations, Particularly on Non-interference and Non-intervention", Pakistan has not only continued to harbour and expand on its territory the military camps and depots of extremist Afghan opposition groups and to train, equip and dispatch such groups into the territory of Afghanistan and provide them with logistical support during their military operations, but by using its regular army, it has committed direct violent aggression on the territory of Afghanistan, including in Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunar and most recently in Khost.

Instead of abiding by this Agreement, the spirit of which consists in the wish for "the normalization of the situation and the insurance of good-neighbourliness, as well as the strengthening of international peace and security in the region", and of resorting to finding solutions through

understanding and cooperation with the State of the Republic of Afghanistan, with which it had signed the Geneva Agreements, for removing difficulties, including the solution of problems related to the presence of Afghan refugees on the territory of Pakistan on the basis of the "Mutual Agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the voluntary return of refugees", Pakistan chose to create a so-called Shura and "the Interim Government of Afghan Mujahidin" under the supervision of the ISI (the Inter-Service Intelligence) and made every futile effort to export it by means of force into the territory of Afghanistan. Whereas, in accordance with the sixth article of the Agreement on Interrelationships "as from 15 May 1988, there will be no interference and intervention in any form in the affairs of the parties", because of the reckless violation of this Agreement by Pakistan and the encouragement by Pakistan, the fratricidal war has been for the last three years continuing in our country and thousands of innocent people, including women, children and the elderly, have been killed by those deadly weapons which have been put in the hands of the warmonger extremists in the territory of Pakistan.

Obviously, these deadly weapons, among them, long-range rockets, which during the course of the last three years since the conclusion of the Geneva Accords have been fired by extremists on cities and other residential areas, are not manufactured inside Afghanistan nor they are flown into Afghanistan through the atmosphere or via a territory of a third country.

The violation of the Geneva Agreements by Pakistan is so obvious and naked that it needs no further explanation. It would be enough to mention the 1,914 notes of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, in which 13,781 cases of violations by that country were brought to the attention of the Secretary-General through the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) and, later on, of the Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP).

The widespread Pakistani interference in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan, particularly the participation of army and paramilitary forces and commandoes of that country in the campaign of the months of February and April of 1989, as well as during the months of February and April of the current year, compelled the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to appeal to the United Nations and in April 1989 to the United Nations Security Council. During the meeting of the Security Council, Afghanistan, by providing the international community with the facts on the violation of the Geneva Agreements by Pakistan and on its aggression against the territory of Afghanistan, informed the international community of the repercussions of Pakistani recklessness towards internationally recognized norms. It also requested it to press Pakistan to respect the letter and spirit of the Geneva Agreements, under which it has the obligation to stop aggression, interference and intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, and not to endanger further the peace and stability of the region.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, while fully and honestly fulfilling its obligations under the Geneva Agreements, and being compelled to defend the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country in the face of Pakistani military plots, has in the meantime, by seeking and launching a policy of peace and reconciliation between Afghans, endeavoured to take steps toward democratizing the political, economic and social life of the country. In order to pave the way for intra-Afghan dialogue and settling the disputes between the parties involved through negotiations, the Afghan Government has put forward numerous constructive, reasonable and flexible proposals.

Based on its peaceful foreign policy, of which the principle of friendship and cooperation among all the countries, above all, among the neighbouring countries, is the major element and, despite the pursuance of the aggressive and expansionist policy by Pakistan, the Republic of Afghanistan recently raised the idea of normalizing and improving relations with that country. Regrettably, the Government of Pakistan, as in the past, continues its violation of the Geneva Agreements and of the Charter of the United Nations. Attacking the city of Khost by the Pakistani armed, artillery and commando forces in the month of April is one of the recent instances of the policy of Pakistan vis-à-vis Afghanistan.

On the occasion of the third year of the entering into force of the Geneva Agreements, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, I should like to mention with appreciation the efforts and good offices of the Secretary-General towards finding a peaceful way of solving the Afghan problem, and once again appeal to and draw the attention of the world body and its Secretary-General to the urgent need of taking effective measures for the full implementation of the Geneva Agreements and for halting the continuation of the Pakistani interference and hostility vis-à-vis Afghanistan.